bill, plaint or information, one mole ty thereof to the use of the United States, and the other molety thereof form, of the cause, matter or thing whereby any such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, shall have been incurred; and where the cause of action or complaint shall arise of accrue more than fifty miles distant from the nearest place by law established for the holding of a district court within the district in which the same Rhall arise or accrue, such suit and recovery may be had before any court of the state, holden within the said district, having jurisdiction in like cases. Sec. 25. And be it further enact-

ed. That towards establishing an adequate revenue to provide for the payment of the expences of government; for the punctual payment of the public debt, principal and interest. contracted, and to be contracted, according to the terms of the contracts, respectively; and for creating an adequate sinking fund, gradually to reduce, and eventually to extinguish, the public debt, contracted and to be contracted, duties laid & imposed by this act shall continue to be faid, levied, and collected during the present war between the United States and Great Britain, and until the purposes aforesaid shall be completely accomplished. And for the effectual application of the revenue to be raised by and from the said duties to the purposes aforesaid, in due form of law, the faith of the U. States is hereby pledged: Provided always, That whenever congress shall deem it expedient to alter, reduce or change, the said duties, or either of them, it shall be lawful so to do, upon providing and substituting by law, at the same time, and for the same purposes, other duties, which shall be equally productive with the duties so altered, reduced, or changed.

Approved, January 19, 1815. JAMÉS MADISON.

AN ACT.

To amend the act, entitled " An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and in maintaining the public credic by laying a direct tax upon the U States, and to provide for assessing and collecting the same," and the act, entitled, " An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit by laying duties on household furniture, and on gold and silver watches." Be it enacted by the Senate and

House of Representatives of the U. States of America in Congress assembled, That instead of the first of February next, prescribed by the " Act to provide additional revenues for defraving the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the United States, and to provide for assessing & collecting the same" to the principal assessors to direct and cause the several assistant assessors, to inquire after and concerning all lands and other objects taxed, the first day of April next. be, and the same is hereby prescribed for that purpose; and that the time prescribed in the 39th section of the said acl, to the Secretary of the Treasury, to notify the collectors of the several collection districts to proceed to the collection of the direct tax, after the current year, shall be some day in the month of May, instead of the month of Feb.

S.c. 2. And be it further enacted, That the thirteenth section of the " act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit by laying duties on household furniture, and on gold and ailver watches" be, and the same is hereby so amended, as that the several acts, required to be performed, previously to, or during the month of February, in any year, may, and shall be performed, previously to, or during the month of May, in any year, as the case may be, which last month; instead of February, shall be taken as the time referred to therein for taking the lists of property under a general assessment, and it shall be the duty of the principal assessor, in every year, within thirty days after the expiration of the said month of May, to make out and deliver to the collector the lists as is required to be rendered by the said last mentioned act, to which this act is a enpplement, and the like alteration hereby made, in the tenth section of the said act shall be and is made in

any acts depending thereon are hereby required to be done.

Sec. 3. And be' it further enactto the use of the person who, if a ed, That the publication to be made collector, shall first discover, if o- by the collectors, to be designated ther than a collector, shall first in- by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, as prescribed and required in the twenty-eighth and twenty-hinth sections of the act to which this act is a supplement, shall, instead of being printed for sixty days, in at least one newspaper published in the state, as therein provided, be printed at least once a week, for eight weeks in succession, in every newspaper within the state, in which the laws of the United States are by public authority published, and for which printing the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby authoriz ed, to pay and allow a price, proportionate to the price of the other public printing done in said papers and no more.

Approved, March 3, 1815. JAMES MADISON.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY APRIL 13, 181. During our last war with Tripoli,

our government, it is hoped, learnt. that to temporise with such a piratical enemy was not the course proper to be pursued by a nation desirous of supporting its dignity and glory. Conciliation with these Barbarians was tried until it ceased to be a virtue; and when they might have been compelled to negotiate for their safety, and beg for mercy at the hands of an American officer, a disgraceful treaty was ratified by Jefferson, which rendered our government tributary to these Barbarian freebooters. If Madison has any regard for his own character, or that of the nation, we do not doubt that a very different peace will be concluded with the Dey of Algiers, from that which was sanctioned with the Tripolitans. If he will be governed by that wholesome doctrine " millions for defence but not a cent for tribute," he will find himself supported by the nation, and means enough in his power to afford an efficient protection to our Mediterranean trade. Officers who have triumphed over the British, in battles which cast an effulgence on our national character, will find no difficulty in bringing these piratical marauders to terms, provided their hands are left unbound by any infatuation of government. It will also afford the younger part of our naval heroes another opportunity to perfect themselves in their profession. The Tripolitan war was a school in which were reared some of our most distinguished countrymen, and such is the emulation existing in our navy, that they cannot avoid profiting by the enterprise in which they are about engaging. They will go with the good wishes of their country, and none will entertain a doubt of their success.

The navy, which was built in good old federal times, and excited the ridicale of every hireling of our present administration, has not only fought itself into general estimation, but made itself the idol of the whole democratic party. But with the same impudence that they claim to themselves the merit of making a " most boneurable treaty," and carrying on a war "gleriously" from its commencement to its final termination, they claim the reputation of every naval engagement which has spread such a lustre over our national character. They may enjoy, if they please, all the consolation that " the treaty" is calculated to impart, and all the bonour arising from the expeditions of generals Dearborn, Huli, & Smythe, but we beg that they will remember when they drove from the service the compatriots of Bainbridge, Decatur, and others, by a

In that, as in most of their political conduct, was seen that system of economy which has ever been a national disgrace, and which has been only a cloak for the most profuse waste. Where this system has been the means of saving a cent it has uniformly been a loss to the nation of millions.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Sometime ago it was the general helief, that Mr. Madison, and his secretaries, having proved themselves utterly incompetent to the conduct of the war, ought to retire, and that their places should be supplied by men in whom, the nation could confide, and who could com-mand its resources. This opinion was fast gaining ground, and would perhaps have prevailed every where, except among placemen & parasites, but these gentry alarmed for their places, which really seeme I to be in danger, contrived to spread a report that England wished to drive Mr. Madison from office, and that it would be disgraceful in him to consent to retire, or in the nation to ask him to retire, while the enemy wished it. No-the nation fired at the thought, and we must fight for ever, and afterwards too, rather than part with Mr. Madison while the enemy wish-

The treaty is now arrived, and it is at length most clearly ascertained, that the English did not make the retirement of our president a sine qua nan of peace, or in any way attempt to disturb the repose of the little gentleman. This being ascertained, and it being now certain, that he may withdraw from the cares of state, with perfect safety to its honour, and as he has proved himself alike unfit for times of peace and war, the return of peace would afford him a favourable opportunity for quitting the reins of authority. He might go home, his honours in full bloom, and the court gazette might announce how patriotically he had dethroned himself after hav ing so henourably terminated a glorious struggle.

APPOINTMENTS By the Governor and Council of Mary land.

Queen Anne's County.

Justices of the Peace.
Benjamin Walters, Isaac Winchester, Samuel Thompson, Charles C. Browne, Nicholas M. Hobbs, Pere grine Wilmer, James R. Pratt, Samuel Smith, Solomon Scott, Nathan Baynard, William Y. Bourke, Gideon Emory, Thomas Kent, William Clayton, John Tilghman, Richard J. Harrison, Samuel Burgess, George Godwin, Thomas Dodson, William Wallace, Jenah Busick, Charles Hobbs, James Massey, Peter Foster, Samuel B. Keene, John D. Thompson, James Rowe, Malachi Meeds, Daniel C. Hopper, Dr. Barran Taylor, David Quimley, Nathaniel Casey, John Tolson, John Denny, Wm. P. Ridgaway, Arthur Segar, William Worth, Christopher Cox, John Elliott, James B. Needles.

Levy Court. Benjamin Walters, James Massey, Gideon Emory, John K. B. Emory, John Tilghman, Nathan Baynard, Richard J. Harrison.

Orphans Court.
William Ciayton, Samuel Smith,
Thomas B. Turpin.

Harford County. Justices of the Peace.

Bennett Bussey, Nicholas D. Mc-Comas, John Streett, Thomas Ayres Richard Kenly, James Stephenson, Edward Prigg, Benj. Richardson, Alexander M'Comas, John S. Webster, Jacob W. Giles, David Streett, James Wallace, Henry MaAttee, Thomas Jeffery, George Presbury Thomas S. Bond, Waldon G. Middleton, John Ayres, John Norris, of Edward, Isaac Hollingsworth, John Cain, Beniah Bosley, Roland Rodgers, of Wm. Abraham Jarrett, Joseph Robinson, Christopher Wilson, Robert Morgan, of Edward, Walter J. Hall, James Nelson, Charles S. Sewell, John Christie.

Levy Court. Abraham Jarrett, Thos. S. Bond, Henry M'Attee, Thomas Jeffery, Isaac Hollingsworth, John Cain, Jo-

seph Popinson, of Belle Air.

Orphans Court.

James Wallace, John S. Webster,
John Norris, of Edward.

Washington County.

Teisure, shall have been incurred, by | the other sections thereof, as far as I reduction of our naval establishment. | Alexander Grimm, Edmund il Tur- | Sir George Staunton (British jun. Joseph Ingram, Matthew Van-lear, Robert Hughes, John Witmer, John Barr, Christopher Burkett, John Hershey, William Fitzhugh, jun. Fred. Grosh, David Newcomer, lames M'Clean, John Bowles, Jan. Prather, James D. Moore Lancelot Jacques, William Yates, Cornelius Ferren Jeremiah Mason, Ephraim Daviss, John Adams, Jacob Schnebly, Archibald M. Waugh, Joseph C. Heller, Seth Lane, Robert M.

Culloch, Levy Court. William Fitzhugh, John Harry, Lancelot Jacques, John Waggoner John Hershey, George Smith, Edmond H. Turner.

Orphans Court. Matt. Vanlear, Alexander Neill, Richard Ragan.

From the Gleaner.

Mr. Printer, I am a boot and shoemaker, and my neighbour tells me I must not work at my trade as usual, without going to some officer of government, take a license and pay for it, and if I do I must be fined and if I don't pay the fine, I must go to gaol.

Go to gaoi !- he fined! take a license! to work in my snop and earn bread for my children. Are we free! Is this liberty? or am I dreaming May be I have been riding like witch on a broom-stick and have got into the tyranrical government of England. There must be some mistake about it.

And then they tell me that John Hammerwell our blacksmith, who is making a dollar where I make a shitling, & Joe Jackplain, the carpenter, who has money to lend while I can scarce pay my taxes, are both free to go on with their trades without paying for a license, or being fined, or going to gaol. It isn't possible -I wont believe it-Do pray Mr. Printer, clear up the matter.
P. S. I have sent you a pair of

shoes for the paper. Hope they'll

Your's to serve, WM. CRISPIN. Editor of the Glaner paper.

From the Boston Palladium. From Capt. Thorndike we learn that on the 8th of June last, while beating out from the Straits of Malacca, bound home with nearly 180 tons cargo on board (valued at about \$50,000,) he was discovered and chased, at day-light in the morning, by the Salsette frigate, of 38 guns. The chase continued for 64 hours, during which time 76 shot were exchanged; and on the morning of the 11th, the wind having suddenly changed, he was enabled to drop the frigate hull down by dark. On the morning of the 12th, at day-break, fell in with the Owen Glendower frigate, 3 miles distant, which immediately gave chase, and from 6 to 12 the Hyder-Ali was enabled to outsail her; but after meridian the wind continued to fresh en, and the frigate came up very fast with her, so that at 6 she put a shot in the main-ton-sail-finding the only chance left was to endeavour to cripple her-accordingly a fire was commenced from the stern and quarter guns, which continued until half past 8, when the frigate was within hail, pouring her mussional gentlemen, but received was within hail, pouring her musquetry into every part of the ship, and had shot away every lift, brace and top-sheet, most of the standing rigging, and not a mast and spar but was wounded, and many shot in the hull and bulwarks-finding resist-ance no longer of any service, fired a lee gun and hoisted a light, and hailed the frigate, when a boat was sent, which took capt. Thorndike on board. The frigate had her main-yard shot away in the slings and four of her main shrouds; also her main-top-mast back stays, a 1216 shot in the head of her main-mast, and the boats stove on the quarters: two shot in the hull, and her maintop-mast badly wounded. The fri-gate arrived at Prince Wale's Island on the 17th June, when Capt. T. was treated with the utmost politeness by the Governor, the Hon. Wm. Petree. While Capt. T. was at the Island the late Am. ship Hunter, (taken off Canton by the Doris frigate.) came in there and sailed shortly after for Madras. Capt. Thorndike went from P. W. I. to Canton in the Honorable Company's ship Elphinstone as a passen-

war, none of Capt. Thorndike's as far as he has indolged fimith crew were har:.

Capt. Thorndike informs us that George Smith, John Blackford, existed between the Chinese and Edward Boteler, George Nicholls, English. One dispute aross from be placed on a level with Dispute aross from be placed on a level with Dispute aross.

Macariney's embassy,) undens to write and send presents to Prime Minister.—This give offenbe to the superior offer Canton: Another dispute was casioned by an application from British for the exclusion of An can privateers; as men of wat not allowed to ascend the in but the Chinese answered, the British men of war brought can they might come up; and that A rican vessels were not more than, the British merchantmer. The English next required agods to be interdicted: but Chinese said they never inquired to any vessel, where she got cargo or were she brought it for The British threatened to fire the place, and the Doris frie passed the Boca Tigris and fired the American schooner Sphy In consequence of this disputer threat and proceeding, the British vessels were all ordered down river, and kept below 9 weets fore there was a compromise. Chinese, who had supplied them n some provisions while below, thrown into prison. The Brid demanded his release; but his mi rymen beheaded him.

Capt. Thorndike heard notes of any insurrection or attempt revolution in China.

Capt. Thorndike brought Midn papers to August 16, 1814.

From the American Daily Adres ser.

INTERESTING SURGICAL OPER ON.

Francis B. Shaw, Esq. forme of Easton, Pennsylvania, hin for upwards of two years past, he deprived of sight by Catarad, on the 25th inst. submitted line to an operation on one of his eja performed by Dr. Physick, with succeeded in an instantaneous m wonderful manner.

The method of operating is his own invention, and "consin (as he expresses himself in a camunication to Dr. Physick.) whith specific application of a familia though potent principle in natur philosophy by means of mechans

of the most simple construction." The advantages of it, are that is much less difficult than that depression or extraction, is next tedious, painful, or hazardousi less liable to be succeeded by lent inflammation, and in certific and celerity, is in every respect ferable to Dr. Adam's method puncturing the capsule, so much vogue at present, but which is in City has not been uniformly sweep

The patient exhibited an unus degree of fortitude under his its tion; and, besides a tedious sale tion, was three times very shill operated upon by Dr. Dorsey, cording to Dr. Adam's methodal ment oned, without experient the least relief, or having the set prospect of being restored.

Under the gloomy reflections cident to his situation, an idean denly struck him of effectings plete cure, by drawing away the taract and completely emptying to capsule of the lens. This them little or no encouragement convinced, however, of the pracability of his plan; he persered in it, and procured several into ments made under his direction an ingenious artist, (although is self unable to see them) and them tried frequent experiment different substances as similar possible to that of the catarach such success as to afford the

flattering prospects. A detailed account of his was communicated to Dr. Physical in Nov. last, and after much we solicitation, he prevailed on gentelman to attempt it, very fire offering himself as the first stiff of the experiment. Dr. Physical after some previous preparati with his usual skill and promptiti completely removed every vestig the Cataract, and the patient? once more restored to sight, wa gave him the more gratification it was owing to his own ingenting perseverance. At this time, days since) the eye appears to rapidly recovering, little inflation tion is observable, owing to ju ous treatment, previous to, 35 In the action with the man-of- as subsequent to the operation sight is as completely restored previous to the first appearant

ner's great discovery of Vaccin Be will form a new ara in the nals of surgery, and will no d be the means of restoring that useful of our faculties, to many now suppose themselves doomed life of darkness. Mr. Shaw is of opinion, that it may be adva geously used in almost every f the Cataract. He intends to ture from the proper authoris patent for his invention, and is y entitled to all the advar which his useful and ingenious covery merits, more particular he has been under the necessit abandoning a lucrative practic the bar, which it may never t his power to regain. March 31st 1815.

BOSTON, APRIL CAUTION.

Woodcocks are unhealthy di the months of Afril and May. potorious that these birds (in above months) feed on the bu dog wood, a poisonous tree. I spring they are universally cov with vermin, which renders equally loathsome and injurious APRIL

I observed in the Daily Ac tiser of yesterday a cautio people against eating of Woodc I will now state to you that week I went out shooting, and two brace of those birds. I them the next day for dinner. the evening, my wife, one and myself, were suddenly atta with vomiting, to such a de that it was with much difficult could be stopped.

From the Plattsburg Republican,

We understand that Comme Mardonough has orders to dis tle the fleet on this Lake, e one of the brigs, and that the ers are ordered to Boston. The Canadian Voltigeurs,

eurs, and Voyageurs, were dis ed tre 24th March. Consider numbers of these corps have dat this place.

We have been reminded o propriety and justice of m mention, at this late period, c merpez and bravery of se ndivicuals of this vicinity, d he rivasion in September last On the 11th September atte Brish oluma which crosses Saranac, had roken, and the were making the best of their ack. Hazen Mooers and Brooks and Stafford, pursued a y of the enemy's light troops le their numbers, for nearly ciles, keeping up a constan pon them, which they return asionally. At length the E arty apparently hesitated he course they were pursuing armen told them they were nd called upon them to surre

hich they consented to ait using a pledge from the r en that they should be well. Scarcely had the captors eir disposition for brings eir prischers, when two ritish soldiers came back and enced a fire upon them, rep g their comrades for havir them, compleatly equipped ndered to three militia riff ith five prisoners in custody But attempt to retake them cumbered with the equipme eir captives, and no aid ach, our riflemen were eage get off with the prisoners e two soldiers were so obs the pursuit, finding no resis at Mr. Stafford concealed h id writed their near app hen he gave one of the sold adly shot, and the other lished the pursuit. The prisoners, a corpora

w men were brought into On the same day, a few litia, conduct d by Capt. Essex County, overtook a ho had Maj. Skinner, whor d prisoner-the party atte ford the river, and when If way across, the men wh e-major were shot down e-one of them held so far eve as so tear of the cuff wn the stream; Major Si wever extricated himself & wie. The residue of the rew down their arms and "For God's sake spare our ne fring ceased; Captain pught in several prisoner ajor Skinner, whom he r m their hands,

Maj. S. was previously ro horse, equipage, and ab largin money which he in the morning of the 19